ORW YORK HURLALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY S, 1874, ATRICKE SHEET.

THE KATHER

CONGRESS

Salary Grabbing Senators Easing Their Consciences.

WILL THEY RESTORE THE GREENBACKS?

Lonisiana Appeals for Congressional Protection Against Federal Courts and Bayonets.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

SENATE. WARHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1874.

PRITIONS RECEIVED. Sundry petitions were presented asking the ap-position of a commission to inquire as to the side and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Referred to the Committee on Panance

Petitions were also presented as follows:-Italians residing in New York, having become citi-sens of the United States, asking that Congress mact the necessary laws to prevent the traffic in Italian children. Referred to the Judiciary Com-

By Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa .- A petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision. Referred to the Committee on Com-

By Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y .- A petition of the members of the Bar of Rome, N. Y., asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt law; also a petition of citizens of Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y., asking that the Bankrupt law be amended rather than repealed. In presenting these petitions Mr. Conk-ling said he had received with the petitions against repeal a circular, which, it seemed, had been sent over the country asking those to whom blank ocure signatures, and also called for contribu ctions to send persons to Washington to work against a repeal of the law. These circulars were not part of the petitions, but he desired to call the ention of the Senate to the manner in which they were gotten up.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., said he had received

illar circulars, signed by various persons in New York and others interested in the mainte-nance of the Bankrupt law. The circulars spoke of powerful lobbying being at work in Washington to urge the repeal of the bili, which was untrue. blackmailing circulars should be under stood. Petitions gotten up under them were sent here as showing public sentiment against repeal, when really they did not represent such senti

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, did not wonder at registers in bankruptcy getting up petitions against repeal when an example had been set them by a member of the Cabinet, who sent out 20,000 petitions for the repeal of the franking privi-

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, referred to the petition presented by him from persons in his native city, signed by men of the highest character, demanding the repeal of the law. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Scorr, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill in regard to the retirement of Brevet Major General Military Affairs.

Mr, WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill for the benefit of those purchasing lands from the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Com-

mittee.
Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill for the relief of the University of the State of Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Claims.
Mr. INGALIS, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a bill for the relief of the Fourth and Fifth indian regiments. Referred to the Committee on Military

Mr. Hitchcock, (rep.) of Nev., introduced a biff to establish Corcoran Park and Zoological Garden in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me, introduced a resolution requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the unauthorized occupation of indian territory by bodies of men in violation of treaty stipulations. Passed.

secupation of Indian territory by bodies of men in violation of treaty stipulations. Passed.

THE SALARY LAW.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the Act of March 3, increasing salaries, was then resumed, and the question recurred on Air. Prati's amendment, which provides that the pay for the balance of this Congress shall be such amount as to make the total with that already received \$10,000—that is, \$5,000 for each year. The amendment was rejected by 45 nays to 14 yeas, as follows:—

Thurman, Wadleigh and Windom—14.

Navs—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Comover, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Coon., Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Md., Hamilton of Texas, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalis, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Mc., Morrill of Vt., Norwood, Ramsey, Kansom, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton and Wright—45.

Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of Ind., submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of compensation of Senators, members and Delegates for the year ending March 3, 1874, shall be \$7,500, and for the year ending March 3, 1875, \$2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., said he could not vote for the amendment. He opposed the back pay in March last, but after the law was passed he drew the pay in pursuance of the law, and could not acknowledge he did wrong. Should he make such acknowledgement his people would think less of him.

and could not acknowledge he did wrong. Should he make such acknowledgment his people would think less of him.

Mr. Scorr, of Pa., thought this amendment would do great injustice, especially to the new Senators coming in. It proposed to make them suffer for the acts of others. He had drawn the increased salary since March 4 and did not intend to pay it back. He was opposed to the increase at the time, but when the law passed he drew the money, and like the occupant of the chair (Mr. Carpenter) had spent it faithfully and thoroughly (Laughter). He would vote for a repeal of the bill, but against all amendments.

Mr. Morrow, (rep.) of Ind., said, of the two amendments of his colleague (Mr. Pratt) he thought the one just voted down was the fairest, and one that gave equality. The constitutional objection urged against it he regarded as having no weight whatever. He did not doubt Congress could pay members such salaries as it pleased.

Mr. Frantinghuysky said the constitution expressly provided that members should be paid equally, and he thought the amendment voted down a violation of the letter as well as the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Morrow did not think the constitution inhould be so construed.

Mr. Conkiling agreed with the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He did not think the amendment voted down was in conflict with the constitution.

Mr. Prart said, to avoid doing any injustice to

Mr. Phart said, to avoid doing any injustice to new Senators, he would modify his amendment by inserting a proviso that the bill should apply only to those members elected and serving prior to be-

combor 1, 1873.

Mr. Thurman said he would vote for the amend-ment so modified. The compensation must be uni-forms, and under this amendment it would be

form, and under this amendment it would be maiform.

Mr. Bherman, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would vote for the amendment, as he could stand the smaller pay as well as other Senators.

Mr. Tipton, of Nebraska, said he hardly knew how to express himself in Parliamentary language as to the desire of Senators to accomplish indirectly that which they cannot accomplish directly. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said he could stand living on a small salary. Perhaps he can, when the last document which comes to my table (producing a paper) speaks of "men like Sherman, of Ohio, the head of the Finance Committee, now a millionnaire, who came into Congress poor."

Mr. SHRRMAN-I ask the Senator from Nebraska

if that is true?

Mr. Tipron—I know nothing about it; I give it

Mr. Tippron—I know nothing about it; I give it as I get it.

Mr. Sherman—Well Mr. President, that is grossly unsenatorial and grossly talse. The Senator who introduces that statement here violates his duty as a Senator and deserves the condemnation of all his fellow senators.

Mr. Tippron said he did not think it discreditable to read the fact. It was not discreditable to read the fact. It was not discreditable to read the fact. It was not discreditable to read are now rich. He meant nothing against the character or integrity of the Senator. He (Mr. Tipton) had an amendment to offer to the bill, and that was to provide that there be a reduction in the compensation of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, of 22,805 56, the amount each of them received as back pay under the act of July 28, 1866. Thus there would be equality and a show of Heaven's justice in the Senate of the United States. If that amendment should go through safely he would turn to other gentlemen and let them have the privilege of relieving their conscience and their pockets at the same time.

Mr. Niiskman said he stated the proposition made by the Senator from indiana was not just; but it the Senate wanted to make the share the senator from indiana was not just; but it is share senator in the salary second.

per annum he was withing. Look at the spectacle presented here to-day in the Senate, which proleased to be governed, not only by rules of order, but by the rules of gentlemen, and where there should be a marked degree of courtesy. A member comes and produces what he calls a document. What is it? Where is it?

Mr. Turon, producing the paper—it is "the

H. Day."

Mr. Shriman—A speech I never saw or heard of before, made by somebody in Illinois, in which I am charged with being a millionnaire (I wish to gracious I was); an insinuation that I have made money by my position.

Mr. Tipron—I utteriv disclaim any such intention; I only wanted to show that if it is true that the Senator is worth \$1,000,000 he ought not to be so forward in a step which might be injurious to others.

Mr. Sherman—If the Senator did not intend to make that charge why did he introduce the paper here?

Mr. Tirron—My disclaimer in

make that energy why did he introduce the paper here?

Mr. Tipton—My disclaimer is worth as much as that of the gentleman.

Mr. Sherman—I can say before man and before God, and defy the whole world, or any individual in the world, to show that I have received, directly or indirectly, since I have been a member of Congress, a dollar except my pay. And I can show I nave sacrificed my private interests.

Mr. Tipton—I made the disclaimer in good faith.

Tipton—I made the disclaimer in good faith.

Mr. Sherman—I accept it. When a Senator of the United States makes an insinuation against me, I meet it. The Senator, having disclaimed any intention to make such a charge against me, I have nothing more to say. As I said before, I believe the committee has carefully and wisely considered this salary matter. I am willing to surrender not only half of my pay, but the whole of it, rather than have personal questions raised.

nothing more to say. As I said before, I believe the committee has carefully and visely considered this salary matter. I am willing to surrender not only half of my pay, but the whole of it, rather than have personal questions raised.

Mr. Borrman, (rep.) of W. Va., said he did not believe that those who had taken the increased salary nad committed any criminal act. This charge of criminality was a charge of the Senate against its own members. He did not believe he was surrounded by dishonest men. If he did, he would resign and go home among homest people.

Mr. Logan said:—Old Polonius warned us against men who by indirection ound direction out. It Polonius were zere he would find men who by indirection out. He thought the proposition of the gentieman from Indiana was so nalpably in violation of the constitution of the United States that he would resign his seat in the Senate before he would vote for t. He did not believe his constituents desired him to vote for any measure in violation of the constitution, and he must interpret that by his own conscience. He would vote for the repeal of the Salary bill because he was acting in part as agent for the people of illinois, but was not going to acknowledge he did wrong in voting for the increase. He desired to pat himself right before his constituents and tell them he was voting their sentiment for repeal, not his own. He was sorry to see so much zeal manifested on the part of some Senators lere, who did not vote for the increase. They desired to lorce Senators who had voted for the bill into a false position. Every man whose conscience hurt him, or who believed his constituents would codemn him, could give the money back. The Ireasury would receive it; but those who believed they did right in taking the money should be allowed to keep it. There were some men here who probably expected to be President, He desired to say to them that the vote on the Salary bill would not there make nor unmake them. That was not the character of statemanship which made great men. They

lar reduction in the salaries of other officers of the government. He favored the passage of a law for retrenching by millions of dollars instead of by

Mr. ... UCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., did not believe hundreds.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., did not believe the increase of salary either unlawful or immoral. The question of receiving back pay was simply one of propriety. To his mind it was not proper to receive a larger compensation than that fixed at the beginning of last Congress, and therefore when the Salary bill passed he determined to let his remain in the Treasury. He did not question the motives of others, and had no doubt those who received back pay were as honest, true and patriotic as himself. He was ke lavor of restoring the old law and would so vote.

Mr. Whight, (rep.) of lowa, said he had kept silent thus far, but he agreed with the Senator from Maine that the sooner the Senate acted on this bill the better it would be for the reputation of all the hepped the Senate would come to a vote on the pending amendments at once, and those hereaiter offered should be voted on without debate.

Mr. Sprakgus, (rep.) of R. L., spoke of the high prices in Washington and the great cost for a Senator to live respectably. He thought no employment so wearing upon the strength of a man as that of a conscientous member of Congress. He was opposed to the increase in March last, but after calmiy considering the whole matter he believed it was just and would now vote against any reduction.

The Chair announced Mr. Allison, of Iowa, as a

after calmy considering the whole matter he believed it was just and would now vote against any reduction.

The Charm announced Mr. Allison, of Iowa, as a member of the Committee on Pensions, in place of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, excused.

Another Amendment relected.

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Mr. Pratt and it was rejected.

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Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., offered an amendment to strike out so much of the act of March 3 as provided for an increase of salaries of the President, Vice President, members of Congress and Delegates and all other officers therein named, and the salaries of all said officers and clerks of every name and description shall be and remain as fixed by laws in force at the time of the passage of the act, the provisions of which are hereby repealed, and provided that this repeal, so far as it relates to the salary of the President, shall not take effect until the 4th of March, 1877, and after which date said repeal as to salary of said officer shall have full force and effect; and as to all other officers from and after the taking effect of this act, and provided further, that this repeal shall not relate to, or affect the salaries of the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as now established by law.

Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, moved, as an amendment, That the allowance for mileage hereafter to be paid to each Senator, Representative and Delegate for going to and returning from the seat of government once each session, shall be one-half of the sum silowed and paid prior to the act of March 3, 1873.

An Appeal From Louistana.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following

3, 1873.

AN APPEAL FROM LOUISIANA.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the following telegram:—
To Hon. M. C. CARPENTER, President of the Senate, and Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Repre-

To Hon. M. C. Carpenyer. President of the Senate, and Hon. Jakes G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives:—
The legal Legislature of this State assembled to day. In The legal Legislature of this State assembled to day. In The legal Legislature of the State assembled to day. In The legal Legislature of the State assembled to day. In The legal Legislature of the direction of the State assembled to day. In The legal Legislature of the statement of which we transmit herewith—who is acting under instructions from the lederal government, are of such a character, as to prevent a large portion of our body taking part in this assemblage. Were these orders withdrawn and our people assured that no interierence would be made, we would be at once placed in a condition to discharge the duties resting upon us. We carnessly beg that Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, will afford us such relief as the mature of the case may require. We are the victims of dreadful oppression. The powers of government have been tage from the representatives elected by the people, and given to a body of men who callot the part of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and in the interest of the people of all the States, and the people of all the States, and the theory of the United on a feet will not the guarantee article in the constitution enable you to protect us: Judge Stery has predicted that the erection of a despotism in one of the States will bring on the destruction of the whole Republic.

On behalf of 48 Representatives and 29 Senators of the Louisians General Assembly, EDWARD BOOTH and

EDWARD BOOTH and
ROBERT WORRELLS
of the Senate.

JAMBS I. LOUBELLS
U. J. POSTER and
F. C. ZACHAKIK,
of the House Committee.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

and said it was not the first time that men in New Orleans had sent a telegram here. He moved it be

aid on the table.

Mr. Hawilton shought it like any other petition and should be referred.

Mr. Conkling said the shortest way to dispose o

Mr. Hamilton shought it like any other petition, and should be referred.

Mr. Contling said the shortest way to dispose of twas as suggested by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). As one member of this body, he did not propose to sit here and let this telegraphic despatch go to the committee. People had a right to petition Congress, but not by telegraphic despatches. He hoped the matter would lie on the table, it having been read. The despatch was laid on the table by a vote of 36 yeas and 25 nays.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury giving a list of persons of that department using official postage stamps.

Also a communication from the same officer in regard to the expenses incurred in the construction of railroads and canais. Laid on the table.

The Salary bill was again taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 30 yeas.

Mr. Cragin, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend so as to provide that mileage shall not be allowed for the arrest of the treasury shall compute. The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was then adopted, by a vote of 32 yeas to 29 nays.

Mr. Edmunds moved, as an amendment, that the reduction of salaries herein provided for shall take effect on the 4th day of March, 1873, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall compute the same accordingly, and shall make ratable monthly deductions from said salaries at the rate necessary to effectuate these provisions within nine months next hereafter.

Penling a vote on this amendment, at ten minutes past five o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at hall-past five the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1873. DUTIES AND TAXES REPUNDED.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Con mittee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of money refunded since the 4th of March, 1873, on account of customs duties and internal taxes previously paid into the Treasury, with the names, amounts, reasons for refunding, &c. The resolution was adopted. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to

ESTABLISH AN EDUCATIONAL FUND

and to apply the proceeds of sales of the public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, proceeded to discuss the measure. While recognizing the great importance of the subject, he opposed the bill, because it proposed to take the control of the question of education from the States, where it had hitherto existed, and endeavored to introduce a new scheme for the education of the people, and to call into exercise new powers on the part of the federal recognitions.

scheme for the education of the people, and to call into exercise new powers on the part of the federal government.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Tenn., spoke in favor of the bi. and then it went over till the next morning hour, which will be next Tuesday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New York, in the chair, on

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriated \$16,505,856.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., who had charge of the bill, opened the discussion. After a rapid sketch of the history of the American navy, he explained the details of the bill, and stated in what particulars the expenditure had oeen cut down. The amount appropriated in the bill was only about \$500,000 more than was appropriated for the navy in 1858, and all the reductions were made with the assent of the Secretary of the Navy, who had contributed to forward the efforts of the committee in that direction.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Kv., declared his belief that the efficiency of the navy couls not be kept up for the amount appropriated in the bill. He had seen low appropriation bills before, but they had always been followed by deficiency bills; that had been done particularly in the year preceding the first election of General Grant, but the next year Congress had to supply deficiencies to the amount of \$28,000,000. The same thing occurred in councetion with the second election of General Grant.

Mr. Dawrs, (rep.) of Mass., reminded Mr. Beck that the \$28,000,000 deficiency came over from President Johnson's administration.

Mr. Beck, leaving that subject, went on to criticise the Secretary of the Treasury for inflating the currency in violation of law.

Mr. Archers, (dem.) of Md., declared the bill to

wanted this whole salary increase wiped out, and he was in layor of doing it as thoroughly as possable.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., said he would say now, for the first time, publicly, that he had neither taken nor refused his back pay, and as to what he would do depended somewhat upon the action of Congress. He did not object to the Hon. Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Thyton) calling his attention to the fact that he had received back pay in 1886. He (Mr. Morrill) stood precisely in the same position, as to the increase in 1866, as he did to that of 1873. He arrisined nobody and questioned nobody and proposition was allowed to pass away the better it would be for the Senate.

Mr. Gordon, (dem.) of Ga., favored the reduction of salaries of Congressmen, as well as those of high military and naval officers. He believed the General of the army received in pay and allow.

Mr. Gordon, (dem.) of Ga., favored the reduction of salaries of Congressmen, as well as those of high military and naval officers. He believed the General of the army received in pay and allow.

Mr. Beck, leaving that subject, went on to criticize the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Roches, (dem.) of Md., declared the bill to be a delusion, and said that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Haie), knowing as well as he did the condition of the American navy, must be satisfied that the amount be a deduction, and said that the amount of the American have the force of the condition of the American have the followed the General of the same the senate.

Mr. Beck, leaving that subject, went on to criticize the Secretary of the Senate and subject to the United States, and subject to the United States; and yet the proposition was that the navy should stand, not on the usual peace basis, but one-followed the General of the American have the proper time ourtaining all salaries. He thought \$6,000 per annum marpay for a Congressmen, and had nothing like their responsibility. The recent report of the Secretary of the Senate showed that the average amount proposed by the H

and even too much so, it the people were taxed any further to maintain it. He thought the appropriation should be still further reduced. All the expenditures of the government were profligately extravagant and should be cut down.

Mr. Halk hoped that the republican side of the House would sustain the bill, in the interest of economy, and commenting on the lact that the only opposition it had met came from the opposite side, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Archer) contending that the bill did not appropriate enough, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) contending that it appropriated too much, he would turn these gentlemen over to each other, not carring a "toss up" which whipped the other in the controversy.

Mr. NESMITH, (dem.) of Uregon, offered the following:—

Passed.

The committee rose, and the House at half-past four adjourned.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the New Delegates for Organ-

The Democratic General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall for organization. John marks congratulated the committee upon assembling in such full numbers and presenting such a highly respectable representation of the democrac

of the city. What had been accomplished in the recent past was a sure indication of the democracy of the city. What had been accomplished in the recent past was a sure indication of what they might trust to for the future. He concluded by nominating John W. Chanler as temporary chairman of the meeting.

On taking the chair Mr. Chanler said that the honor now conferred upon him showed that his conduct toward the party during his official connection with it had been satisfactory, and he therefore cherished this honor. The Chairman then announced that the meeting was ready for business. On motion of John Kelly Messrs, Quincey, Ackert and Feitner were elected secretaries.

The reading of the names of the delegations from the 21 Assembly districts and the two Westchester wards was then proceeded with, the contestant delegations being from the Sixth, Twellth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Assembly districts, and from the Twenty-third ward (Westchester).

A brief recess was then taken, in order to allow delegates an opportunity, in accordance with a resolution of Colonel Fellows, to appoint from their numbers a committee of two from each Assembly district to act as a committee on contested membership.

On reassembling the names of this committee

sembly district to act as a committee on contested membership.
On reassembling the names of this committee were read out, and the Twenty-third ward, in which only one member was a contestant, was decided by the Chairman to be entitled to representation on the committee.

It was announced that the Committee on Contested Seats would meet this alternoon, at four o'clock, at Tammany Hall.
The call for the nolding of primaries for the election in the Twenty-first Assembly district was next read, the primaries to be held on the 10th inst. and the Convention on the 12th inst.
On motion of Senatur Fox, it was adopted that each member of the General Committee be assessed \$10\$ (as was done least year) for the purpose of defraying current expenses.

DENIAL OF A REPORTED DEFALCATION.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 8, 1873. There are rumors afloat that John Buttrick Cashier of the Wamesit National Bank, has a discrepancy of over \$50,000 in his accounts. An examination has been going on for several days. Buttrick was informed of it last night at the close of the examination, when he declared that it was not so, flatly denying it. It is now stated that the error was made in the figures of the Examining Committee, and that neither the bank nor Buttrick's bondsmen have suffered any loss. Colonel Needham, Bank Commissioner, will investigate the matter. EFFECTS OF THE RECENT RAINS. THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKERPSIK, Jan. 8, 1874. during the past two days and nights has carried away the north abutment of the Croton bridge, on the Hudson River road. Two spans went at the same time. The bridge Two spans went at the same time. The bridge has, however, been so far repaired that all trains are again running regularly, the first to go over being the two o'clock express from New York. Reports from the Kast tell of slides on the Connecticut Western Railroad, all the trains on that line being far behind. There are heavy freshets in all the creeks of the Hudson. A land slide has also occurred on the Poughkeepsie and Easton Railroad, near Boston Corners, and another on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad at Hustad.

FRESHETS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Flood in the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers-The Steamboat Hercules Sunk-Oil City Submerged.

The heavy rains of the past three days have caused a treshet in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and the former this evening showed 23 feet in the channel—a very high stage of water. tertained that portions of the coal fleet would be swept away and lost; but fortunately the coal boatmen were expecting the freshet, and thus the fleet has escaped with only the sinking of a

few barges.

The steamboat Hercules, moored at Monongahela wharf, however, was sunk this morning in 25 feet of water. She belongs to Joseph D. A. & J.

feet of water. She belongs to Joseph D. A. & J.

S. McDonald, and was valued at \$30,000, and partially insured in this city, Cincinnatiand Wheeling. The steamer had about 5,000 bushels of fuel on board, having been coaled preparatory to leaving with a tow of coal.

A portion of the Righth ward of Allegheny City was overflowed and the lower parts of the dwellings submerged, the occupants taking up their quarters in the upper stories or attics.

At Oil City it rained two days and nights, and the river rose 14 feet, flooding celiars in Seneca and Centre streets, causing moving and much conjusion. This is the third neavy freshet which has visited that place within the last six months.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway track was flooded for some distance about two miles below oil City. There has not been much detention of trains, however.

The water above and at this point is now failing slowly, and rivermen seel confident that all danger is over.

The Freshet in the Schuzikill Subsiding PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1874. The freshet in the Schuylkill is subsiding without

FLOODS IN CONNECTICUT.

A Fall of Seven Inches of Rain in Thirty Hours-Bridges and Telegraph Poles Carried Away-Railroad Traffic Suspended-Great Damage to Property. New Haven, Jan. 8, 1874. On the afternoon of January 1, after a day of un-

aralleled spiender, rain began falling and has continued almost incessantly until this morning at eleven o'clock, when the sun came out for the first time in eight days. Such a period of rainy, loggy, drizzling weather has not been known in after a similar infliction, the weather culminates in an old-tashioned northeast snow storm, on the night of January 10. Whether it will so happen now remains to be seen. The temperature indicates that such may be the result. When the lowering period set in the ground was covered with snow and sleighing was the order of the hour. In one short day this had been transformed to slush and slop of the most disagreeable consistency. Up to Sunday noon the wind had blown from the west; the clouds then lifted and the from the west; the clouds then lifted and the weatherwise predicted a favorable change. At night, however, the wind veered to the northeast, a log of renewed density settled upon us, continuing thil Wednesday morning, when it began to rain, the snow and ice disappearing before it, and dinally ended with a terrible rainfall, which continued for the space of nearly, 30 hours. Every stream in this vicinity is swollen to a learful extent, and roadways are everywhere guilled, and, in some instances, rendered impassable. All the railroad tracks, except the New York, New Haven and Hartford, are damaged. The Shore line, which has only one track, has suffered less than the others. The rain and floods caused a landslide at East Haven, impeding the progress of trains. At Brantori, a culvert near the tracks was too small to afford an outlet for the great body of accumulated water, and the flood dispersed itself along the roadbed, injuring the emoankments. In some places the water is high enough above the track to come in contact with locomotive fires. The road is not believed to have sustained any permanent injury.

The Air Line.

The news from this road is as yet meagre, but enough has been received to warrant the statement that great damage has been done, particularly beyond the Connecticut River. In the hilly country just east of the river the waters have made havoc with the roadbed and embankments, weatherwise predicted a favorable change. At

larly beyond the Connectical litver. In the hilly country just east of the river the waters have made havoc with the roadbed and embankments, and travel is entirely suspended. All the trains arriving here to-day came in late. The Boston and Albany road have a bad "wash" near the town of Russell, over which it is impossible to convey

and Aloahy road have a bod "wash" hear the town of Russell, over which it is impossible to convey trains.

NEW HAVEN AND DERBY RAILROAD.

Trains on this road are unable to reach Derby Junction by reason of a landslide and accumulated water. Two of the regular trains have been dropped for the present. Merchants and others having business relations in this city are suffering inconvenience. So great a flood has not been known for years.

Highways and roads hereabout have suffered from the flood. West River has overflowed its banks, its waters reaching out on either side, and the principal crossings are submerged. At the bridge, near the Pond Lily Paper Mill, the water rose early this morning sufficient to stop public travel in that direction. In the village of Westville the situation this morning was not much better. The manufacturing establishment of Parker and Skillton was entirely surrounded with water. Boats were used to go to Gorman's match factory, and on the floor of the New Haven Oil Extracting Company's shop the water stood to the depth of ten inches by actual measurement. The salt meadows below the city were entirely submerged, and the causeway between the city and Allingtown was buried by security were similarly affected, and the total damage inflicted by the flood must be quite large.

Bridge Carried Away on the Danbury

Bridge Carried Away on the Danbury

and Norwalk Ruliroad—Stage Coaches
Conveying Passengers and the Mails.

Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 8, 1874.
So great a rain as the present one has not visited this region since 1854, when the floods came and literally tore the heart of Norwalk in pieces. Its effects are still visible. To-day the people are forcibly reminded of their experiences of 20 years ago. During an entire week fog, rain and drizzle ago. During an entire week fog, rain and drizzle have tended to make life anything but desirable. The rain of the last 24 hours now adds to the general discomfiture. Early this morning intelligence was received from Wilton by courier that the flood had carried away the Dambury and Norwalk railroad bridge at that place, and that the rush of water was so great and damage so extensive that trains would not probably reach Norwalk from Danbury to-day. This was a surprise, and on repairing to the telegraph office it was found the wires were down in several places and communication in that manner was cut off. Accordingly the agents of the company here, in view of the large passenger traffic over the road, set themselves at work to overcome the difficulty as best they could. They engaged a heavy coach of Mr. C. E. Dunn, the livery man, and with four horses attached, started from South Norwalk for Danbury with the United States mails and the through passengers from New York. Such a thing as conveying mails in this manner has not occurred here in over a quarter of a century. A river passes through the centre of Norwalk village. The sound of the mighty torrent this morning as it rushed onward over the jagged rocks to the sea was terrible and almost dealening. The roads are everywhere damaged by the floods, there being no irost in the ground as a means of resistance.

Inundated.

WESTPORT, Conn., Jan. 8, 1874. The Saugatuck river, over which are four heavy bridges, passes through Westport. Tide water ex-tends to it, and a hall mile above. Early this morning people in the village were awakened by the falling rain, which came down with more force the falling rain, which came down with more force than it had seemed to do 24 hours previous. It was soon discovered that water was accumulating in cellars, and as day dawned some of the streets were found to be under water. Nearly every cellar in the village was filled with water, which, rusning down the valley, poured through the streets and created confusion generally. At one time there was a foot of water on D. S. Gray's bar-room floor, and the water actually oozed up through the floors, from the cellar into the hotel pariors. The livery stable near by, in which were 15 horses, had a great depth of water on its floors, and the hostlers felt compelled to remove the horses. Mr. Joseph Mills, mail route agent for this locality,

was out early to begin his daily outy. In attempting to cross the village bridge with his horse and stage, he found that a portion of the structure at the west end, next the First National Bank, was carried away. The rushing waters, which had risen during the night, were up even with the bridge, and there was no possible means of getting across, except for pedestrians. The upper, or what is familiarly known as the "old" bridge, had also succumbed to the elements. The damage is very great, and cannot be repaired for some time to come. Travel up carriage is entirely suspended, and communication between the village and the railroad depot is effected via the Compo Road and Saugatuck carriage bridge—that \$21,000 bridge which was before the courts so long. A greater frankel has not been known in the river for 25 years. Buring the day the rather singular operation of pumping out cellars with a fire engine took place. Many citizens were obliged to call on the engine company to assist them in their distributions.

The Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads Submerged-No Trains Running. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8, 1874.

The rain has made itself felt in serious damage to property hereabouts. The Naugatuck and Housatonic rairroads are the greatest sufferers. No trains have passed over either of them to-day, and may not for days to come. Passengers three miles north of the city this morning, and the train conveying them had not been able to proceed

train conveying them had not been able to proceed late last night. A serious break in an embankment near the woollen mills was the cause. It will be repaired when the waters subside.

No trains over this road have reached the city to-day. By reports just received the road bed, which follows the bank of a river for 20 miles, and under which numerous small streams from the hills and mountains of the back country pass, is guilted and term to a fearful extent. Two trains which left this city at seven and a quarter-past ten o'clock this morning, are at this hour-six P. M.—standing on the track below Davis' Brook, two miles south of Derby Junction, waiting for the water to subside; but they must wait some time yet before they can proceed. The tracks are actually submerged at berby. At that point the water in the river has risen 12 feet. Communication between Derby and Birmingham is kept up by boats, the causeway on either side of the river being under water. Looking from Birmingham up the Housatonic River, the fall at the great dam appears to be about three feet, but it is undoubtedly more. At Ansoma the Nangatuck road has suffered severely. The water rose to a great height, and at ten o'clock this foreneon was even with the top of the depot platform. Travel beyond this point is entirely suspended.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

Travel beyond this point is entirely suspended.

Washington Bridge.

The west end of this bridge, over the Housatonic River, at Stratford, below the railroad bridge, is under water, and has been so for 10 hours. A greater freshet than was ever before known at this season of the year is now running. It is fortunate for property owners that there is no floating ice in the river. With that to contend with there is no telling what the extent of damage might be. The low fields everywhere in Stratford and Milford are covered with water.

THE BOND FORGERS.

New and Startling Developments as to the Great Bond Forgers-Important Arrest in England Yesterday-What the Evidence for the Prosecution Is Likely To Be.

city stating that the New York forger, Steve Raymond, alias Seymour, had been arrested by Detective W. A. Pinkerton for complicity in the great bond forgeries which were discovered in this city last year. The cable despatch stated that the request for extradition to this country had been made before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow street Police Court, but had been postponed till the 16st

and has a strong English accent. He has been a resident of this country for some years, having left Sing Sing a few months back, where he was under going a term of imprisonment for forgery. He Hudson street, near Canal, which was known as the headquarters of forgers and other members of the predatory art. The British government will make no difficulty about surrendering Raymond, as the Foreign Office in London, who hold the requisition, have declared all the documents in order. In addition to this a New York clerk from the banking house of S. B. White & Co. has identified Raymond as being the man who sold bogus bonds to his firm. The negotiators or "shovers" of the bogus bonds The negotiators of "shovers" of the bogus bonds in this city are known to be, by District Attorney Allen, Charley Williamson, atias Charles Perrin, Walter Sheridan, alias "Ralston," who are still at large, but will probably be captured within a few days, and Steve Raymond above mentioned, who was accompanied to England by his paramour, Mrs. Bonghton, daughter of Mr. Lagrange, of this city.

Mrs. Boughton, daughter of Mr. Lagrange, of this city.

Raymond defrauded the National indemnity Company, in Broadway, of \$25,000, while Williamson satisfied himself with cheating that corporation out of \$75,000 by means of the bogus bonds. Dr. Blaisdell, ex-convict, left prison about two years ago, where he had been sentenced with the late J. J. Eccle for defrauding the United States government by illicit distillation. The Doctor is still at liberty and professes innocence.

The CASE BROUGHT TO A POINT.

The evidence that has been collected in this matter by District Attorney Allon is now complete,

Still at liberty and professes innocence.

THE CASE BROUGHT TO A POINT.

The evidence that has been collected in this matter by District Attorney Ailen is now complete, and it is highly probable that the trial will commence very shortly. Evidence has also been obtained from the man who engraved the seals for the bonds, who is under arrest, and the prosecution is ready to proceed to trial without the arrest of Gottleb Engels. Walter Sheridan or Charley Williamson, so conclusive is the evidence against the gang.

NAMES OF THE GANG ARRESTED IN THIS CITY.
Evidence has been obtained against the following individuals:—

Andrew L. Roberts, ex-convict, who is alleged to be head and front of the whole affair, said to be worth \$500,000. Now in the Tombs.

Valentine Gleason, alias Frank Gleason, ex-convict, his confederate. Now in the Tombs.

Joseph Yates, of Second avenue, has been in the fillicit whiskey business, was lately employed in a brush manufactory in Dey street. He is an acquaintance of Dr. Blaisdell. Now in the Tombs.

Jonson, a so-called lawyer of Williamsburg, who was arrested with forged bonds in his possession. Now in the Tombs.

Abijah Richardson, now in custody in Ludiow Street Jall, on a charge of swindling a cigar company at Jollet, Ill., is known to be a participant in the crime in question. When arrested lorged Buffalo and Eric bonds were found in his possession. He worked in company, in this matter, with a man named "Broker Dick," now residing on his farm in Saratoga county.

"Old Leonard Brown," of Thirty-eighth street, near Park avenue, who was arrested by Detective Thomas Sampson in the office of Mr. Sherman, in Nassau street, with forged bonds in his possession.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The amount of lorged railroad bonds placed last autumn on the American and European markets are estimated at three-quarters of a million, at a moderate computation. The forgeries were made known to the public through the columns of the HPALD on the 31st of last August, when "Ghartle Williams" and others, who

At the same time the Herald published the fact exclusively that the alleged principals in the matter were:—Andrew H. Roberts, better known as "Andy Roberts," Frank Gleason and several others. Aliusion was made to the fact that Martha Hargress, wife of the notorious "Phil," and Walter Sheridan had gone to Europe before Williamson commenced his "corners in Wall street," as he called them facetionsly.

THE PIRST ARRESTS.

On Monday evening, October 12, Detective Bangs paid a visit to Andy Roberts' hahdsome residence at No. 206 West Twenty-first street. "Andy" was arrested, in company with George Wilks, botter known as "Little George." who has been arrested by the New York police many times. Wilks was, however, subsequently discharged.

WHAT WAS IN ANDY'S BOX.

The iron box in which Andy kept kis papers was found to contain, it is said, about \$30,000 in five-twenties and other government securities. Union Pacific bonds, and, as conclusive evidence, one of the lorged Buffalo, New York and Erie bonds. The box of bonds is now at the office of the District Attorney, where it has been attached by Deputy Sheriff Seebacher, at the suit of Counsellor Wirt Hewett, who, is acting as counsel for several defrauded firms. The attachment of Mr. Hewett is for the purpose of recovering a large number of stolen bonds, alleged to have come into the possession of "Charles Williamson and others." Roberts, it appears, according to the amidavit of Walter Clements, of the firm of Obrig & Co., had been detected in the act of purchasing Bank of England notes, which, according to the statute, can in certain cases be looked pon as evidence that flight is intended.

WHO CHARLIE WILLIAMSON IS.

It is now time that this alias of "Williamson" should be explained to the public. His real name is Charles Perren, and, further than this, he recently came from State Prison, where he had been whiling away the space of five years. He resided in West Farms, in Westchester county, and was well known there. It is repoted that he has a brother-misk who

The Democratic State Con-

of Victory.

CONCORD, Jan. 8, 1874. The democrats have done up their State Convers tion work even more promptly than their republi-can adversaries did yesterday. There was a good deal of preliminary canvassing during the forcenoon on the nominee for Governor, but aside from rivalry in this respect, all the other features of the Convention were singularly harmonious. The contest was so narrowed down as to he between ex-Governor James A. Weston, of Manchester, and Hiram Roberts, of Rollinsford; and so evenly divided were the delegates upon these two men that an informal bailot gave Weston 240 votes against 230 for his rival. A formal ballot, however, did the business for Mr. Weston by a majority of 66 and his nomination was subsequently made unani-mous amid the most hearty enthusiasm.

A WISE CHOICE.

The nomination of Mr. Weston is everywhere. The nomination of air. Weston is everywhere spoken of as a wise and strong one, and many prominent republicans readily admit that his election is a foregone conclusion. While the hayseed fever is undoubtedly prevalent in many sections of the State, there are still many who believe that other than agricultural requirements should be possessed by the chief executive officer of the state. This is well illustrated by the fact that in the Republican Convention yesterday nearly 300 of the less than 700 delegates voted against the Granger candidate first, last and always. The campaign, at all events, will be a lively and entertaining one, and during the intervening time be-tween now and the March election all sections of the State will re-echo with the

ELOQUENCE OF POLITICAL ORATORS.

the State will re-echo with the

ELOQUENCE OF POLITICAL ORATORS.

The speech of Judge Ira A. Eastman, who presided over the Convention, was a powerful and effective one. In the course of his remarks he referred to the yeomanry of the State and the oppressive taxation which kept them down, and promised that with a democratic State administration this evil would be removed. "I'know," said the Judge, "that our cities and villages are in, a measure prosperous; but go with me over the hill towns of the State. Pass along the roads and count the deserted houses on the almost abandoned farms. Look at the evidences of toli and penury and see how the inhabitants are struggling to live, where once were to be seen cacerful and happy faces, beautiful houses, farms in a high state of cultivation, and up and down the hillisides and along the valleys large focks and herds. Now you see the haggard and carework countenances, the dilapidated buildings, the worm out fields. A rew straggling animals and the poor occupants of the farms tolling and digging away to obtain the means whereby to protect themselves a little longer from the taxgatherer and the sheriff. And when you witness these evidences of hard-ship and decay, and then cast your eye to Washington and see there the prodigacy, the corruption, the bribery, the theit, the "tings," the base subserviency to power and the plotting for a continuence in power; when you see extravagance and recklessness and thieving pervading all the departments of government; the public debt inincressing and the Secretary calling for more taxes; when you see the President assign that his salary may be doubled, and securing an act for that purpose, approved by a republican Congress, insulting the intelligence of the people with the subterluge of their \$4,000 act, it seems to me impossible that the intelligence of the people with the subterluge of their \$4,000 act, it seems to me impossible that the intelligence of the people with the subterluge of their \$4,000 act, it seems to me impossible that t

salaried gentlemen."

A. W. Sulloway, of Franklin, was nominated as candidate for Rairoad Commissioner; after which the following resolutions were submitted and adopted:—

adopted:—
THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
We, the democratic republican party of the State of New Hampshire. In convention assembled, hereby affirm, in the language of the seventh article of our Bill.

United States of America in Congress assembled; therefore
Lesolved, Pirst—That we are in favor of the Union of
the States and the rights of the States as declared and
defined by the constitution of the United States.
Second—That we are in tavor of retreachment, reform
and economy in the expensitures of all the governments
of the people, whether nationsi, State or municipal.
Therd—That while we are in favor of all just and equal
taxation necessary to sustain our government and public
institutions, we are opposed to all initiat and unequal
systems of taxation which tend to favor one class at the
expense of other classes of the people.
Fourth—That the public domain of the United States is
the property of the people, and should be preserved for
the people as a refuge to which they can fice from the
oppression of capital, and that we condemn the policy
of giving the same to railroad corporations or other corporate bodies, for the benefit of the few, and not for the
people.

oppression of capital, and that we contains or other corporate bodies, for the benefit of the few, and not for the people.

Fyth—that the veto of the President, given him in the constitution, was intended to be used for the protection of the rights of the people, and that we regree that that great conservative power has never been used by the present incumbent of that high office for the purposes for have been presented for its use by the proper for the present incumbent of that high office for the purposes for have been presented for its use by the proper for the proper for the present administration.

**Sixth—That this convention offers its adherence to the Cincinnati-Baitimore platform of 1872, and cordially highest the co-operation, without regard to former political, associations, of those voters of the clate who desire reform in the administration of public affairs.

**Seenth—That the present national administration, by its devotion to personal and partisan interests, its utter disregard of constitutional obligations, by its reckless misman agement of the national finances, by its interference with the local self-government of the people, by its support of all manuer of corrupt jobs and speculations, by its nominations of notoriously incompetent and corrupt must to the highest offices in its gift, and its blundering and unstatesmanike direction of our foreign affairs, has justly brought upon itself the condemnation and contempt of the American people.

**Eighth—That the law increasing the salaries of the President and other officers of the government was wholly without justification, and we demand its unqualified repeal, and we will support no man for politicals office who yoted for the bill of is not in flavor of such repeal.

**Mish—That the democracy of New Hampshire are op-

wholly without justification, and we demand its unqually fled repeal, and we will support no man for political office who voted to the bill or is not in favor of such repeal.

**Mich—That the democracy of New Hampshire are opposed to all unonopolies which operate for the special benefit of privileged persons or classes, and to all combinations or corporations made to effect purposes heatile to the best interests of the people; that they are opposed to the use of money by corporate bodies to insucace elections and the legislation of the state; but they are not opposed to the corporations established for the promotion of legitimate interests and the public good, while, their operations are confined within the limit of their chartered privileges and to the objects and purposes of their creation.

**Tend—That we recognize the grievances of which the farmers and other producing classes complain. The hambound government has unnecessarily depreciated their property by crowding its own lands upon the market in advance of any natural demand; it has imposed onerous taxes in the interests of monopolies upon the market in advance of any natural demand; it has imposed onerous taxes in the interests of monopolies upon the market in development of the complex of their property by consulting the political effect of local reactions are the little wealth, while property in other forms escapes taxation altogether, or bears no just property in other forms escapes taxation altogether, or bears no just proportion of the burdens according to its prospective value.

**Elevents—That we are in avor of more stringent laws in the forms escapes taxation altogether, or bears no just proportion of the burdens according to its prospective value.

**Elevents—That we recomment of the property in other forms escapes taxation altogether, or bears no just proportion of the burdens, according to its prospective value.

**Elevents—That we write the their care shall be more securely invested, and used, so far as practicable, in developing and enlargi

KILLED BY A FALL

John Wade, a German, 59 years of age, died yes, terday in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received by accidentally falling down a flight of stairs at his late residence, No. 57 Forsythatrees Coroner Kessler was notified to hold an induced up the body.